

10-20-2012

## **Interview with Gertrude Queturas**

Gertrude Queturas

California State University, Monterey Bay

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/ohcma\\_chinatown](https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/ohcma_chinatown)

---

This Oral History is brought to you for free and open access by the Oral History and Community Memory Archive at Digital Commons @ CSUMB. It has been accepted for inclusion in Chinatown Renewal Project by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ CSUMB. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@csumb.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@csumb.edu).

CSUMB Oral History & Community Memory Archive  
Chinatown Renewal Project  
Interviewee: Gertrude Queturas  
Interviewer: Alex Meyers  
Date of Interview: October 20, 2012  
Duration of Interview: 42:34

**Alex Meyers 00:03**

All right, so do we have your permission to record the interview?

**Gertrude Queturas 00:08**

Yes.

**Alex Meyers 00:08**

Thank you. Okay, my name is Alex Meyers, and I'm here interviewing—

**Gertrude Queturas 00:14**

Gertrude Queturas.

**Alex Meyers 00:17**

So, I'll just start off. So, pretty much how the interview is gonna go is I'm going to ask you a series of questions. It's gonna be more of a conversation than an interview. And I'm gonna just ask you an open question, and I want you to take as long as you'd like, just giving—telling just your story. And yeah, again, take as long as you'd like to. So, first off, can you tell me about your family and how they came to Salinas?

**Gertrude Queturas 00:50**

My family is from the Philippines, in the northern part, Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, Phillipines, and my family's a family of—we have four siblings. I have three siblings, all boys. I'm the only girl, and we grew up in the Philippines when we are in childhood, yes. And I came in the United States maybe in 1961. And my family is a family of teachers. My parents are teachers in elementary school. And also, all my nieces and aunties, they are the school teachers in elementary grades, not high school. And then I grew up there. I had my schooling in that area, Sarrat, Ilocos Norte. Then after elementary grades, we don't have high school yet in our place. So, we went to the capital of the province, which is Laoag, Ilocos Norte, so I had my high school there. And then after that, I did my normal college in the same place, Laoag, Ilocos Norte. So, I take my college degree, and there we call it normal school. And then after that, I had my BS, a Bachelor of Science degree, in teachers in Manila, and it is called [unclear]—it's a college, Philippine normal college, and that's where I finished my teaching degree. And I grew up with all my family there [unclear], and as I grew up, we've been all together in one family. So, we have four, my mother and father, and I was—we were an orphan very early. My mother died first in the 1960s, but my father was able to come with us in the United States, through my brother, who was in Hawaii, and he was working in the Japan Airlines. And then they visited me in the mainland, my father and my brother. So that's how they came here. How I came here is—do you want to know how I came here too?

**Alex Meyers** 03:52

Oh yes, yes please.

**Gertrude Queturas** 03:52

How I came here is, you know, the old timer Filipinos, they were all here. He was in the Army too, working the Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital as a housekeeper. And so, he had visited the Philippines, and we met each other. You know how it is for the old timer—they match parents to parents, so we married there. After marrying there in April 21, 1961, we came together in the United States, and that was easy for—then, in the 1960s, How you emigrate is faster than us today. So, that's how my childhood—and my childhood was very nice, because after that, I've been teaching in our town. Then I went to the barrios, which is out of the [unclear]. And so, I teach in different schools in the Philippines. I went to barrio of our Sarrat, [unclear], Pandan, and then I went to Dingras, Ilocos Norte, and then came back to our own hometown, which I had it in 1961 before I came here. So, that's my childhood, and I enjoyed my childhood with my four brothers.

**Alex Meyers** 05:42

So, you mentioned that you first moved to Hawaii from the Philippines. Is that correct?

**Gertrude Queturas** 05:43

No. It was my father and my brother.

**Alex Meyers** 05:52

So, what was the first area that you moved into in the United States, that you first lived in?

**Gertrude Queturas** 06:01

It was straight here.

**Alex Meyers** 06:03

Straight here?

**Gertrude Queturas** 06:04

But my father—because my brother live in Hawaii, so my father stopped by to Hawaii, and together they came and visit after we get married already.

**Alex Meyers** 06:20

So what were some of your first experiences in this area?

**Gertrude Queturas** 06:25

In this area? Oh, it was beautiful. And they—what do you call that now?—they welcomed us because he was working in the Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital. So, they welcomed us. We have another wedding, some celebration for her coworkers in the Memorial Hospital with their manager, the chief cook there. I cannot remember their name now. So, that was my first experience when I arrived here.

**Alex Meyers** 07:09

How old were you?

**Gertrude Queturas** 07:10

I was already—I married—maybe forty-one, because I married late.

**Alex Meyers** 07:20

So, who did you live with when you first moved here? Was it—were you living with your family still, like, your brothers, or was it with your husband?

**Gertrude Queturas** 07:29

Oh, my husband. When my husband was here, they have a small house in Fontes Lane, over on the other side. So, I lived with my husband already, and they have another room, maybe an old timer, a Filipino old timer working in the fields, so they own that house. So, we stayed there. And after that, we came over here in 1969, but we live in Fontes Lane for a while.

**Alex Meyers** 08:05

Can you tell me anything about—or, did your family, you or your family, have any experiences or connections with labor, in the labor movement? And can you tell me about that a little?

**Gertrude Queturas** 08:15

Oh, labor movement, yeah. Concerning the labor movement before, here, it was hard, I guess, for Filipinos to work in the fields, because I guess they have some discrimination to other races. But finally, not for the labor—not for my uncle. He has been working in the fields, in the lettuce fields, whom I live with in Fontes Lane, so there was a hard one for them to have work in the fields too, because I guess we are Filipinos, for the first time. But after that, they found out that Filipino race are also good workers. So, after that, finally they were able to realize that they could get Filipino farmworkers here.

**Alex Meyers** 09:16

Was there any sense of community with other laboring communities, I guess, like the Japanese laborers?

**Gertrude Queturas** 09:25

Yeah, there were some—the Mexican too. They work in the fields too. They have some little discrepancy, because these are Filipinos, and they're Mexican too. But after that, there were more—what do they call now?—more manager of Filipinos rather than the Mexican, but they were all together in the fields, lettuce fields and everything here.

**Alex Meyers** 09:56

So, what—exactly where did you live at the time?

**Gertrude Queturas** 10:02

Here.

**Alex Meyers** 10:02

In Salinas? In this house?

**Gertrude Queturas** 10:04

Yeah. We live in 1144 Fontes Lane, there in Boronda area. After that, they were looking for a better house, and we able to get here in 1969. We live here in 1969. But we were still living there, and they could have—because these are field workers. They have rosters there and everything in Boronda area.

**Alex Meyers** 10:39

So, I understand that you are a former matron of a organization called—

**Gertrude Queturas** 10:44

Ah, yes. [laughs] I'm the matron—we call it matron—for this fraternal organization, Legionarios Del Trabajo, which means legions of workers, and this is a fraternal—yes. There are many lodges here, and I have been a matron—we call it Worthy Matron for a female, and Worshipful Master for men—and have been a Worthy Matron for more than thirty-one years. I've been a member there in—I started in 1963, but I had been on as secretary. After that, I've been a matron in 1979 up to 2010. This is thirty-one years of service as Worthy Matron of the Sierra Madre Lodge, 136. But there are different—many lodges in this area, Salinas. We have more than eight lodges, Filipino lodges, of the Legionarios Del Trabajo.

**Alex Meyers** 10:58

And what exactly were the functions of the Legionarios?

**Gertrude Queturas** 12:02

The functions are mostly of—we have some coronation too, when we have some yearly coronations, and that is, we crown whoever is the queen, and that's why I showed you the pictures there. And also we give benefits, scholarships to those students who are parents of those who are members of that.

**Alex Meyers** 12:38

So—I'm sorry. Do you think it's important to restore the community memory? Like, what does that mean to you, your community, and, like, when you were younger and where you grew up?

**Gertrude Queturas** 13:02

You mean to say in Salinas now?

**Alex Meyers** 13:04

Yeah, like, when you first moved to Salinas in the area, the community that you were immersed in, what exactly did that—does it mean to you now?

**Gertrude Queturas** 13:13

It means a memory, but we have a lot of experiences there, because you meet other people, and not only Filipinos already. So, it's a mix one, and I gain a lot of experiences. But anyway, I've been always liked it, to be always trustworthy. Your attitude towards other people is very, very good example that I

have experienced here. And the asset that you give—sharing to other people is very important, especially if you're in another country like this one. But we have been doing that as Filipino ancestry. We have been always nice to other people.

**Alex Meyers** 14:19

Is that a quote, or did you write that?

**Gertrude Queturas** 14:21

I just—it's just—I put—because I—

**Alex Meyers** 14:23

[laughs] I see, yeah.

**Gertrude Queturas** 14:24

—when you gave this list of interview.

**Alex Meyers** 14:29

So, when you first moved here in the Salinas area, what was—what were the benefits of coming into a community where there was, like, a large Filipino population already, and how did that affect your acculturation, I guess, or immersion into this area?

**Gertrude Queturas** 14:54

I guess it's a bigger area, but it's still—we are continuing—I'm continuing my Filipino tradition that I have to be together with this area. And I had joined other organizations, and thank God I am always one of the officers of other Philippine organizations like the civic organization, the Filipino community organization, the Laoaguenian, and that's another organization of Filipinos.

**Alex Meyers** 15:38

And these are all organizations that you were a member?

**Gertrude Queturas** 15:41

A member, yeah, and religiously, civic organization, social, and fraternal. I belong to three other. Religiously, I belong to the Madonna church, and I belong to the Catholic Daughters of America, and also the Legion of Mary, which is a religious one also, and the Philippine parishioners of Madonna del Sasso. And civic, that's the civic league before, but this has been dissolved lately. I was once the president there again, and also in the Filipino community.

**Alex Meyers** 16:27

So, sort of going back to your family. So, I understand that you did not live with your brothers or your family members when you first moved. Did they live in the area nearby or were they elsewhere?

**Gertrude Queturas** 16:47

No, my brother lived in Hawaii. So, I came here along with my husband together when we lived here.

**Alex Meyers** 16:48

So, all three of your brothers lived in Hawaii?

**Gertrude Queturas** 16:56

No, no, no. The other one stayed in the Philippines. The oldest one live in the Philippines, because he's a teacher there. We are a group of teachers. The wife is a teacher in the Philippines, and my father too is a teacher in the Philippines before, so they stay in the Philippines. Only who came here is my third brother, who is—lived in Hawaii. And so, his family—because my brother died in 1969, I guess. Or, no, 1971. And so, the family still live in Hawaii. So that's why we always visit Hawaii in different island. One is living in Moloka'i, a small area of Hawaii.

**Alex Meyers** 18:01

So, when you came here to California, you were not with any of your family members, is that correct?

**Gertrude Queturas** 18:07

No.

**Alex Meyers** 18:08

How was—can you tell me about that a little bit?

**Gertrude Queturas** 18:10

Oh, yeah, it was only my husband and myself and another Filipino man, where they would group with that house. They own that house together. So, we lived with that old gentleman, a Filipino one too. And after that, my father came here and sadly—when he was just staying and visiting us from Hawaii, because he stayed there in Hawaii, but visited here—and so finally, he died here in this house in 1969. And after that, I was—after three years, luckily, I delivered a baby, and we [unclear] one. Her name is Marsha, but she's already married. So, we lived together, still in that small house there before.

**Alex Meyers** 18:37

Can you tell me about the neighborhood where you lived?

**Gertrude Queturas** 19:30

The neighborhood there is very nice. It's a small area there. There's a store there, and so we were good neighbors all together in that place. There is some Mexican [unclear], some Filipinos too in that area before.

**Alex Meyers** 19:38

So, it was not a majority Filipino?

**Gertrude Queturas** 19:59

No.

**Alex Meyers** 20:00

Was there a lot of different groups?

**Gertrude Queturas** 20:01

Different, yes.

**Alex Meyers** 20:02

Okay. So, you mentioned you had a daughter.

**Gertrude Queturas** 20:13

I have only one daughter, yeah, before my—and [unclear]—we married in 1961, and I gave birth 1966. And after that, finally my husband passed away that following year, so my baby was only one and a half years old when my husband passed away. So, we were living again here only with my father, because he did not go back to the Philippines, back yet.

**Alex Meyers** 21:02

So, what did you do for work at the time?

**Gertrude Queturas** 21:03

Oh, yes. After that, when my—let me see now—I work in the County Recorder's Office. I went to—when I had just arrived here, I went to North High School here for—because I was a teacher then, but I was not qualified, because this is high school, and I was only a teacher in the Philippines elementary grades, and this is high school. So, I went to the county, and there was a test, and when you go to the county offices before, there was a test, and I passed the test. So, I worked there from 1968 to 1992, in the Monterey County Recorder's Office, here in Salinas, in the Recorder's Office, where you record death certificate, birth marriages, and deeds—documents. That's where I work for more than twenty-two years.

**Alex Meyers** 21:39

So, just to clarify, when your daughter was born, your father was in the United States, did you say?

**Gertrude Queturas** 22:26

Yes.

**Alex Meyers** 22:27

Your father was—was he in California with you?

**Gertrude Queturas** 22:30

He was.

**Alex Meyers** 22:31

Was he—so, can you just tell me a little bit about being a single mother and how—

**Gertrude Queturas** 22:40

Yeah, it was so sad to be a single mother. I almost would go back to the Philippines, but with my strength and the comfort of God, I was able to do it, because my father was here to babysit my



daughter. So, it was really a sad one to be a widow for that one and a half years old baby. And thank god my father was here to babysit, and I sometimes babysit my daughter to my friends.

**Alex Meyers 23:20**

So, your father did not work as well?

**Gertrude Queturas 23:23**

No, because he's already old. And after that, he went back to the Philippines.

**Alex Meyers 23:28**

I see. And when was that?

**Gertrude Queturas 23:28**

No, no, excuse me. No, he did not go back. He passed away here. I'm sorry. Yeah, he passed away in 1969.

**Alex Meyers 23:39**

So, did—where did your daughter go to school and—

**Gertrude Queturas 23:41**

Went to school here in the public school that is in—what do they call this school now? Near this school. I forgot now.

**Alex Meyers 23:49**

I'm not sure.

**Gertrude Queturas 24:02**

Elementary grades—

**Alex Meyers 24:03**

Is it an elementary school over there—

**Gertrude Queturas 24:04**

Yeah, elementary grades.

**Alex Meyers 24:05**

—that we passed by on—

**Gertrude Queturas 24:06**

It is in—Linwood. Linwood School, yeah. Linwood Elementary School. [unclear] studied there for elementary grades. And then high school, North High—and North High School. And then after that, he was able to go to college in UC Davis. And he studied—what you call that, draw blood? That's [unclear] major.

**Alex Meyers 24:21**

I'm not sure. Sorry.

**Gertrude Queturas 24:51**

Oh, I'm sorry, no. [unclear] And then after he graduated, he was able to work in medical group near the Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital, to draw blood, I can remember.

**Alex Meyers 25:11**

So, he was in a medical profession?

**Gertrude Queturas 25:11**

There it is—med tech. I'm sorry. That's the word. He was a med tech—technician, med technician. And they got him in jobs in [unclear] near the Memorial Hospital. Cannot remember the name.

**Alex Meyers 25:30**

So, I just want to go back a little bit to labor. So, labor did not play a huge role in your life? Can you just tell me about what impact it had on your life?

**Gertrude Queturas 25:44**

Labor Movement.

**Alex Meyers 25:45**

Yeah.

**Gertrude Queturas 25:46**

Not really, but I have heard here before that it was very hard for Salinas, for this labor movement, that it was hard for them to get job. So, that's what the question here, when you had it about labor impact. [unclear]

**Alex Meyers 26:17**

So, when you were here, did you ever go back to the Philippines?

**Gertrude Queturas 26:23**

Yeah, I went there for vacations. I went twice. Once we went with my daughter already when she was small, bringing him there—her there. And she was crying because she was just speaking English, and those there, they cannot understand. So, she was crying already, because she cannot speak their language. And she said, "Let's go back to the United States, Mama. I don't like it here." Because she was only six years old when I brought him with me. But I went to visit all her grandmas there. So, that's the first time, and then the second time, she did not come anymore. But in our Filipino group, we go as a group, and we crown our queen here. We crowned him, crowned whoever there in our province. So, we sometimes have Filipino groups and visit our native land.

**Alex Meyers 27:39**

So, do you have a lot of family there still?

**Gertrude Queturas 27:41**

I have a lot of family still there, yeah.

**Alex Meyers 27:44**

And your daughter has not gone back since—

**Gertrude Queturas 27:47**

Not since—no they went already when they get married. Now my daughter got married there. And he is a—he was born here too but born in Pennsylvania. But they came here because the father lived here, so they met each other. They were classmates in high school, in North High. So, they graduated together in senior, and luckily, they were the one who got married in June 6, 1992. So, after their marriage, 1992, I revisited the Philippines. That's the second time now that my daughter and my son-in-law visited the Philippines.

**Alex Meyers 28:40**

Did she enjoy it a little more the second time?

**Gertrude Queturas 28:41**

Yeah, she enjoyed better now. And then my son-in-law says, because my son-in-law is a Filipino too, but she was born in Pennsylvania, because they are Army too. And so, my son-in-law is on the north—no, on the south, and we are in the north side of the Philippines. So, they don't know it's [unclear] there, and they don't know anything. So, my son-in-law, we came to our province, and he said when we were in Manila, "Oh, Mama, your house is so far away," because you ride in a bus, and that is more than eight hours. So, they said, "Oh, boy, your house is so far away." [laughs] But they enjoyed doing something there. They rode in a cart [unclear] where we were carried there, and they enjoyed riding there.

**Alex Meyers 29:54**

So, was it important to you for your daughter to go to the Philippines and learn a little bit about your—

**Gertrude Queturas 30:00**

Yes, and he said—when they had seen their grandma and grandpa [unclear], "I like their culture in the Philippines." So, my daughter is very traditional one. She's a traditional young lady, that she studies—she learned more about Filipino culture, and he likes it, because they're very—they always had courtesy—Lola, grandma, or like that, uncle, auntie. That's how she was, not like [unclear], but as of now. So, I compare to this Filipino, or this—people here now. It has changed during this millennium. Young kids, I cannot [unclear]. So, I said—but she's training, because I have three grandchildren already, and she's training them, and thank God they're doing what the mother and the father is. They are very traditional Filipino, raised during the 1966, because my son-in-law is also born 1966. They were all together, and they married together. And I'm telling you that my son-in-law is also thankful for me, because he is in the Navy, and he retired as Commander in the Navy. Those are their pictures there when they get married.

**Alex Meyers** 30:10

So, did your daughter bring any of your grandchildren over to the Philippines?

**Gertrude Queturas** 31:50

Not yet.

**Alex Meyers** 31:50

Do you think that's something that—

**Gertrude Queturas** 31:52

That's something that we—yeah, wanting to go again, because that's how she learned more about the Filipino tradition, my daughter, and I'm so glad that she's not—even also with my grandkids. To tell you the truth, the traditional technology—we are in technology millennium, that is what you call. I am thankful, but my three kids, they don't have any telephone yet. Only now the oldest is already—my grandkid, first one, is Danielle Mae. He's studying in UC Davis this year, and this is the only time that the parents gave her own telephone. She needs it. That's how it is. They don't believe in those. And also, the telephone—they don't want her to have a Facebook, whatever you call. I'm—me too. I know technology when I was—I would register when I've been teaching. They called me at registration in—what is this college here now?—Hartnell. Is it Hart—

**Unknown** 33:14

Hartnell.

**Gertrude Queturas** 33:14

Is it Hartnell here? Yeah. I registered there, and that's the only one that I know about computer, but my daughter, they know all about computer. But this technology, there's bad thing too, because that's the only one that they're doing—text, text, text, text—and they don't know grammar. I know you don't know grammar anymore, because of this text. It is incomplete sentences, I saw to them. [laughs] But now they need it badly, but not to the extent. There's an exception to [unclear].

**Alex Meyers** 33:52

So, your daughter went to UC Davis—

**Gertrude Queturas** 33:53

Yes.

**Alex Meyers** 33:53

—and now your granddaughter is—

**Gertrude Queturas** 33:55

Yes, and then my—because she has a scholarship, has a scholarship in San Diego, and also in—not in UC Davis, but she has a scholarship in UC San Diego, Riverside, and where else? But she selected the UC Davis because we went—they went there for some—what do you call that?—to see the place, and she said, "I like better UC Davis." So, my daughter is, and then she is. [laughs]

**Alex Meyers** 33:56

Did you do any studies in the United States, like, when you were younger?

**Gertrude Queturas** 34:32

Yeah, I studied too.

**Alex Meyers** 34:38

Where was that?

**Gertrude Queturas** 34:37

In Hartnell College. They have a lot of subjects, yeah.

**Alex Meyers** 34:39

And is that—I'm not familiar. Is that a community college or is that a—

**Gertrude Queturas** 34:44

Yeah, it's a community college here. Two-year college.

**Alex Meyers** 34:52

And how long did you study there for?

**Gertrude Queturas** 34:54

One year.

**Alex Meyers** 34:56

Was that for a job, or was it just—

**Gertrude Queturas** 34:59

No, just for brush up, see how it is to study here in college.

**Alex Meyers** 35:05

And was there—were there a lot of Filipinos who went to that school?

**Gertrude Queturas** 35:07

Oh yes, there are so many there too, especially those now. They go there for two years, then after that, they go to higher colleges, which is San Jose State, San Diego, or near here—Santa Cruz. But they go for two years here, because it is cheaper for them to go.

**Alex Meyers** 35:35

So, I also noticed that down the street, there is a church. Is that the church that you go to?

**Gertrude Queturas** 35:40

Yeah, that's where we go, yeah, Madonna del—that's why I had the conference here for three days. Started yesterday, and today—the thing is, I'll go back there again, and tomorrow is the ending of the conference. Yeah, the Madonna del Sasso Church.

**Alex Meyers** 35:59

And is that a Filipino church?

**Gertrude Queturas** 36:00

No, no, no. Not the Filipino church. We don't have any Filipino church here.

**Alex Meyers** 36:07

So, what—can you tell me a little bit about the, you said, conference that's been happening for the past three days? Is that what you said?

**Gertrude Queturas** 36:14

Yeah, that's the Marian Eucharistic Conference. This is about Mary—Jesus through Mary, that we lived through Mary to go to Jesus Christ, because it's the mother of—that's the mother of Jesus. So, it's Mary Joseph, and it's the conference that we had.

**Alex Meyers** 36:42

So, was there always—

**Gertrude Queturas** 36:43

There are so many other speakers though, from Indiana and San Francisco. That's their mission to give missionary mission, and give some speeches concerning Marian Conference, or Mary—Jesus through Mary.

**Alex Meyers** 37:05

So, has religion always been an important part of your life?

**Gertrude Queturas** 37:08

Oh, yes. It's important part of my life, yeah. The Legionarios Del Trabajo too, that the fraternal organization is about first, is liberty, equality, fraternity. And the first one is love of God first, country, and fellow men, and there are thirteen creeds of the Legionarios Del Trabajo, which is here, the thirteen creeds, and it is first love of God, countrymen, and fellow men, and especially to the poor and children. We should not [unclear].

**Alex Meyers** 38:04

So, do many members of the Legionarios Del Trabajo go to your church? Is it—

**Gertrude Queturas** 38:08

No. Church for Legionarios, we do not—you go to your own religion, provided you believe in God.

**Alex Meyers 38:25**  
So, it's not required?

**Gertrude Queturas 38:25**  
No, it is not required, but provided you believe in God.

**Alex Meyers 38:32**  
And have you been going to the same church for long?

**Gertrude Queturas 38:35**  
Yes.

**Alex Meyers 38:37**  
How long was that?

**Gertrude Queturas 38:38**  
Well, every day I go to church.

**Alex Meyers 38:39**  
Is it the same church that you've been going to?

**Gertrude Queturas 38:40**  
The same church, but I can go to Sacred Heart, other churches. But I go to Episcopalian church, whatever it is, Jehovah, they meet me there, I go there. So, I am an open minded.

**Alex Meyers 38:54**  
I see.

**Gertrude Queturas 38:57**  
Yeah. Why did I believe in God? You believe in your religion. I believe in mine. Yeah, that's how it is. But I go to different churches.

**Alex Meyers 39:09**  
Okay.

**Gertrude Queturas 39:09**  
Episcopalian, Lutheran, over there near that Masonic Temple. I go there too.

**Alex Meyers 39:18**  
So, I just wanted to—we're going to start winding down. I just wanted to ask you a few more questions. One being, what legacy would you like to pass on to other generations? Like, what—

**Gertrude Queturas 39:30**

I like to pass to the other generations their attitudes, that they should be more passive, more polite, trustworthy, because this generations now, I guess, as I observe people now, they don't have any more courtesy, especially to the old people. That's what I would pass them to the next generation. Yeah, beautiful manifestation of love and loyalty, whatever it is. And first is, it should start from the home. And it should be the parents that started it, because as they go down, they learn more when they're in their childhood. So, we train them the courtesy, the manners. It should be starting in the home, then at school, and then others will do that, because there are different Filipino—not—there many other kinds of races already here. So, that's what I pass them to, their attitudes, their manners, especially their manners, and also—what else did I say?—abiding to the law, citizens trustworthy, that they should live peace, pious, and more educated, and that's why we need to have to educate them. Also, they should go to school, to [unclear], because if you have an education, nobody can get that. That is your instrument in life, if you have an education, because you can go to other. You can do your own job after that, and you have good work if you are educated. But, last of all, they should love their parents, mostly.

**Alex Meyers 40:39**

And what does community restoration mean to you?

**Gertrude Queturas 42:09**

Community restoration is to restorate—to continue the growing of the community, restorate what is good in the community.

**Alex Meyers 42:26**

All right. I think—

**Gertrude Queturas 42:28**

Is it that, what I—

**Alex Meyers 42:29**

That's great, yeah. All right, thank you very much.

**Gertrude Queturas 42:35**

Thank you for—